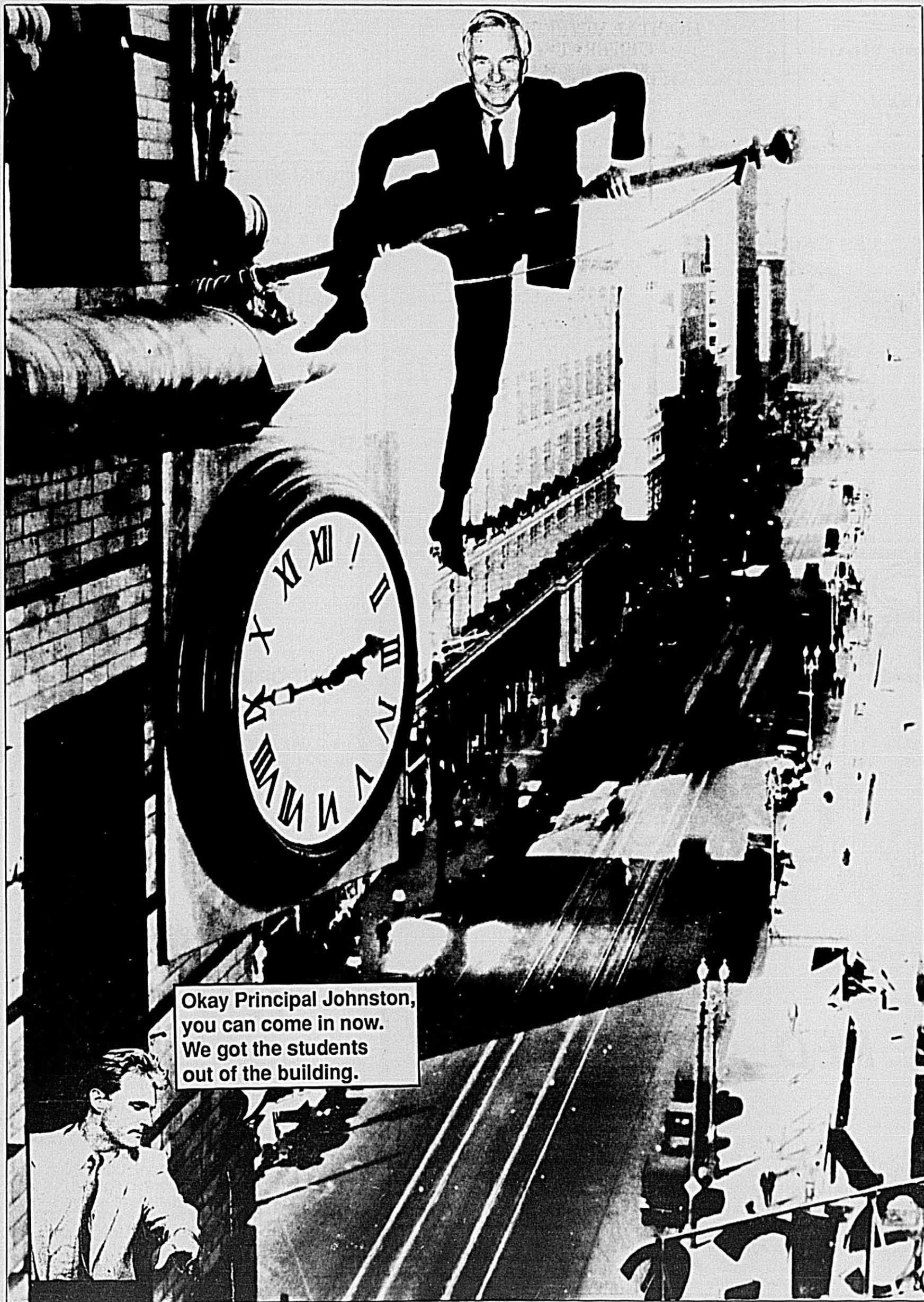


The McGill Daily

Volume 79, Number 75

Monday, March 5, 1990



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AVIS

Remboursement De Cotisation

Du Lundi le 5 mars Jusqu'au vendredi le 23 mars tout(e) étudiant(e) voulant cesser d'être membre du GRIP-Québec à McGill pourra se présenter entre 12:00 et 16:00 à la salle 505 de l'édifice Eaton. Veuillez noter que l'étudiant(e) devra signer un formulaire affirmant que tous ses droits de vote et droits de membre du GQRIP-McGill prendront fin, afin de recevoir la somme de 3.00\$.

Cette somme de 3.00\$ couvre les frais pour le trimestre d'hiver 1990. Cette portion des frais scolaires contribuerait normalement à la recherche sur des sujets d'intérêt public menée par les étudiant(e)s.

NOTICE

Refunds

Beginning Monday, March 5 and continuing through Friday, March 23, 1990, any student wishing to relinquish membership in Québec PIRG at McGill may come in person to room 505 of the Eaton Building between 12:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m.

Upon signing a statement confirming that all voting and membership rights in QPIRG are relinquished, the student will be sent a refund cheque for the amount of \$3.00. This amount represents the fee for the winter 1990 semester. This portion of the student activity fee would otherwise help fund student research in the public interest.



by Mike Adler

TORONTO (CUP) — In response to education underfunding, one Canadian hamlet wants to build Canada's first private university.

On January 12, a local group announced a plan to build a privately-funded, secular university in the township of East Gwillimbury, 40 kilometres north of Toronto.

The new university would be located in Queensville, a small rural hamlet in the centre of East Gwillimbury. A development consortium called Queensville Properties has set aside 100 acres of land for the university, on the condition the university gets government recognition, said a spokesperson for the consortium.

The provincial government is expected to announce in March whether it will reverse a 30 year old prohibition against building private secular universities, and allow the institution to open.

A group fronted by former colleges and universities minister Bette Stephenson has spearheaded the East Gwillimbury project.

A private university is needed because government funding of public universities has not kept pace with increased student demand, Stephenson said.

She added the East Gwillimbury area needs a university because it is "one of the most rapidly-growing regions in the country, but it has no post-secondary education (facilities)."

Stephenson said the university would be self-sufficient.

But Greg Elmer, an official with the Ontario Federation of Students, said a private university would set a "dangerous precedent" in Ontario, because its tuition would be beyond the reach of most students. The OFS is dedicated to universal access to post-secondary education in Ontario, and supports the idea that tuition should be free.

Stephenson said she "hasn't the vaguest idea (how high the tuition would be)," adding it would be significantly higher than at public universities.

Retired University of Toronto mathematics professor David Anderson, another driving force behind the private university, said they are considering "free tuition," where students would pay their fees after graduation.

Will Sayers, who represents university administrators in Ontario, cautions that private universities in the U.S. eventually ask for public money.

Stephenson said there are already a large number of people interested in making donations, although benefactors are still being sought.

But ministry official Jamie Mackay said it may be impossible for Stephenson's group to raise the money necessary for even a small university. "You have to get an awful lot of donations," he said.

Ontario will give its universities \$1.8 billion next year.

All universities in Ontario are really "private," because their boards of governors have legal autonomy, Mackay said.

"We really have a system of private universities which are publicly financed. They are not creatures of the government."

He added the ministry would not consider any proposal unless a private member's bill to establish the university is actually introduced in the legislature.

Sayers said Ontario's public universities, which have traditionally opposed private ones, are "fine-tuning" their response to the government paper banning private universities.

When an inter-university taskforce suggested last month that Ontario universities drop their opposition to private institutions "in principle," reaction from members forced the committee to start revising its report.

Stephenson said the quality of education at the private university will be reviewed regularly by an external committee.

"The only goal of this institution is excellence. We will make that apply to faculty and students," she said. "If they don't live up to it, they don't stay."

Ontario's public universities are more concerned with the quality of potential programs and graduates and how they would be regulated, Sayers said. "We would like employers to know that a BA or BSc is of equal value no matter where you get it in Ontario."

Stephenson said the university would open before the end of the decade, and would specialize in science and environmental engineering.

CEGEPS help Ryan divide and conquer

by Kenneth King

Some Québec student associations are trying to split the student movement over the strike issue.

A week ago Saturday, Québec CEGEP associations objecting to student strikes agreed in principle to form a new lobby group, the Fédération Collégiale des Étudiant-e-s du Québec (FCEQ).

The organizers made the unexpected announcement during the Réunion Nationale du Mouvement Étudiant (RNME) held in Québec to discuss actions to fight tuition fee hikes. The RNME set a tentative strike date of March 6.

The FCEQ would be the third faction vying for student associations' membership in Québec, in addition to the Association Nationale des Étudiantes et Étudiants du Québec (ANEEQ) and the Fédération des Étudiantes et Étudiants du Québec (FEEQ).

Lévis-Lauzon is leading the move to form FCEQ, made up of about 20 CEGEP associations. One, Trois-Rivières, is presently a member of ANEEQ. Many of the others have been ANEEQ members in the past.

The movement is not the first one to try to supplant ANEEQ as the premier student voice in Québec, and doesn't have the 15-year old student union worried.

According to ANEEQ spokesperson Jeff Begley, every three years a new group is proposed, but by the time the school year ends, it disappears.

"It's kind of historic. Each time ANEEQ organizes a large campaign against a government action, another group organizes to say, 'ANEEQ is unreasonable, and we're going to be reasonable,'" Begley said.

But a council executive at CEGEP Jean de Brébeuf says split-

ting the student movement is not the aim of the FCEQ.

ANEEQ too radical?

"We don't want to divide the students," Sébastien Benoit said, "we only want to provide another point of view from the strike. The opinion of ANEEQ is not representative of most CEGEP students."

It is unclear who ANEEQ represents, if one believes all of its opponents. While prospective FCEQ members say ANEEQ doesn't represent the views of CEGEP students, McGill Student Society executive John Fox said last year that FEEQ was being created because "ANEEQ doesn't represent the interests of Québec universities, it's too CEGEP oriented."

What both CEGEP and university opponents of ANEEQ seem to have in common is their distaste for the "drastic" measures ANEEQ proposes.

One of the major arguments between FEEQ and ANEEQ has been over the latter's nationalism, and FEEQ has also been slow to agree that strikes are a useful tactic.

And the FCEQ is strongly opposed to the fee thaw, but doesn't want to strike, according to André-Grassat's treasurer, Genéviève Biron.

"ANEEQ is very radical," she said, "and this group is for all the CEGEPs to be together and have a group to speak for them — but not radically."

Benoit feels the strike is not popular among CEGEP students, citing the fact that of the twenty prospective members, only one had voted in favour of a strike. (Several others have strike votes pending.)

He also said there was the possibility of combining with FEEQ in some way. "There could be a confederation," he suggested, despite FEEQ's current support for a strike.

The looong arm of the GST grabs students

By Chris Lawson

(CUP) — Michael Wilson's Goods and Services Tax legislation is about 300 pages long, and somewhere in it are clauses that will cost students about \$200 per year if it's put in place.

Since it was first introduced, the GST proposal has drawn a steady hail of criticism from almost every sector of society, for being regressive, inflationary and unjust.

Its architects have exempted basic groceries, rent and tuition fees for courses leading to a degree, diploma or certificate, but pretty much anything else is fair game.

Student association fees and other incidental fees will be subject to the goods and services tax, finance department officials say.

"If membership in a student organization provides significant

benefits, they will be taxable," said one official, who refused to be named. "Student association fees generally do provide benefits to their members in that they collectively pay for representation to government."

Similarly, where a university or college charges for services duplicated by the private sector — such as athletics or photocopying — they can expect to be taxed.

Finance department official Rick Doyon says the new tax is intended to deny public and non-profit groups an unfair advantage where they provide the same service as private companies.

"A student charged a fee for renting a musical instrument by the school is getting the same service as they would if they bought the instrument for educational purposes, so it will be taxed," Doyon said.

Statistics Canada says university students pay an average of \$41.70 per year in athletics fees, \$71.50 in student association fees and \$92 in "other" fees, which include course materials fees. Seven per cent of these amounts to around \$14 per year.

More importantly, even though the GST will cost students as much as \$170 by some estimates, students will miss out on a special tax credit for low-income singles who live on their own.

The extra credit, worth as much as \$100, only applies to people who earn between \$6 175 and \$13 175. Most students won't earn enough to be eligible for it.

Advertising research on post-secondary students shows about 65 per cent live away from home. About half earn less than \$7 000 per year.

The poverty line for single, full-time workers ranges from \$10 547 in PEI to \$13 485 in Ontario.

"There's no reason for it," Havi Echenberg, executive director of the National Anti-Poverty Organization says. "It's the only credit based on a minimum-earned income in the whole reform package."

Department of finance officials say students don't need the tax credit.

"What students are spending money on, things like tuition, rent, and food aren't going to be taxed," says Finance official Rick Byers. "So there's not the need to have the credit in that case — students aren't hit that hard by the goods and services tax."

One department of finance official, who asked not to be named, says students who earned less than

\$6 175 didn't need extra money.

"To give them the extra credit would be another form of social assistance," he says. "And it would not be well targeted."

"I've been to school, and I've seen lots of students who had incomes of that level that had no need of assistance," he adds.

Canadian Federation of Students chair Jane Arnold said the tax on student association fees amounted to taxing students' freedom of association.

"What kind of a government do we have that would tax students' right to organize and be represented," she says. "It's going to make it more difficult for CFS to organize."

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MCGILL UNIVERSITY

March 27, 28, 29

Nominations are invited for the following positions:

President	(2) Science Members-At-Large
V.P. Administration	(2) Arts Members-At-Large
V.P. Finance	(2) Science Reps to S.S.M.U.
V.P. Internal	(3) Arts Reps to S.S.M.U.
V.P. Arts	
V.P. Science	

- Nomination Forms are available at Eaton 506, 398-6979.
- Nomination Forms due by 5 p.m. Tuesday, March 13, 1990.
- Campaign Period: March 20 to March 27
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Eric Steinman
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Fact: In order to begin construction, students must vote **option 1** to continue this funding until June 1991.

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MARCH 6, 7, 8

Vote Option 1 and say yes to a new athletics facility.

Cree, Greens fight James Bay projects

David vs. Goliath at Energy Board hearings

In past eras the control of large territories was decided by rival armies on battlefields with their usual bloody consequences. Conflict in such matters in the modern era are often fought with paper rather than swords, but with no less serious consequences.

For the past two weeks a David vs. Goliath-type battle has been fought in a plush downtown Montréal hotel. The battle pits the northern Québec Cree and a small band of environmentalists against Hydro-Québec, the gigantic public utility with net assets of over \$30 billion.

by Wayne Hiltz

The National Energy Board (NEB) has been considering an application by Hydro-Québec to sell 1450 megawatts (MW) of electricity annually to New York and Vermont over the next 25 years. Hydro-Québec and the Cree Grand Council of Québec have fought those two contracts with technical, economic, and environmental arguments at the NEB hearings, which end today.

These two contracts may seem like small potatoes compared to Hydro's total capacity, but if approved they could further destroy the Cree's fragile livelihood, and cement Québec's growing tendency to solve its energy problems with mega-projects.

The territory at stake is a nearly half a million square kilometres of northern wilderness and rivers where Cree and Inuit have lived by hunting and trapping for thousands of years. Hydro-Québec wants this land for Phase II of its enormous James Bay hydro-electric project. The project calls for damming up and diverting rivers to create reservoirs, and environmentalists say it will create untold ecological damage.

"Why destroy the Great Whale River and destroy the Cree and their culture just to export electricity to the United States?" fumed Cree lawyer Robert Mainville in an interview after the first day's hearings February 19.

The native peoples of northern Québec have already experienced the serious environmental impacts of Hydro's James Bay Phase I since the mid '70s. Soil erosion, cultural dislocation and disruptions of animal migration are but a few of the effects the Cree have already suffered.

If Hydro has their way, the Cree won't have time to fully assess the damage done to themselves and their land before they are saddled with more projects. Exact environmental and social damage from the first projects have not yet been determined, and the Cree say full environmental studies for the new projects would take five or six years.

"Let's keep these northern projects on ice for the six to ten years

before they are required for domestic demand," said Mainville.

A matter of time

But Hydro's rush to build means the lack of adequate impact studies seen for the earlier projects is being repeated.

Hydro environmental officials say over 200 specialized studies have been or will soon be finished by this autumn. Government authorization for the projects should come by autumn 1991, they say.

Confident that their projects will be approved, Hydro has already moved up the construction of two damming operations in the area by six years.

Yet before official construction can begin, Hydro must first clear the hurdle at the NEB.

If Hydro rushes into Phase II, the results could cost Québec as much as the Cree, say Native and environmental groups.

Mainville argued that since the revenues from the U.S. will not be indexed to the rate of inflation,

Hydro will end up losing money for each year of the contract.

William Marcus, an energy consultant specializing in utilities, agreed that the losses will be paid by Québec and not Vermont or New York utilities. Large projects inevitably have construction delays, he said, which gives interest rates on bank loans time to creep up and cost Hydro more than they bargained for.

Jacques Guevremont, Hydro's executive vice-president for external markets, denied that Hydro is getting a bad deal.

"Hydro will make substantial revenues from the sales over and above our costs. The benefits of these revenues will go to our Québec customers, since they will help us maintain our low rates," he said. Yet Hydro will not reveal its projected profits on the contracts.

Au Courant, an energy conservation group involved in the hearings, says Hydro-Québec is willing to take losses because this is the first step in a new, long-term export strategy — to gain a foothold in the lucrative market across the border.

Conservation, not mega-projects

Ian Goodman, an energy economist and consultant, said that Hydro-Québec's appetite for mega-projects means that they ignore other options which would actually

do more for Québec's energy needs. He explained that Hydro's haste in building Phase II will reduce the time available to study new options for meeting Québec's energy needs.

Rather than supplying unlimited electrical energy, said Goodman, Hydro should spend more time in deciding how to use it efficiently. He added that at least 6 000 MW could be conserved yearly even if conservation measures were encouraged, and at much less cost with substantially less adverse environmental effects than new hydro facilities. The extra energy saved would mean mega-projects could be put on ice, as the Cree have requested.

"This potential could defer the need for new supply until at least 2015 and most likely by the year 2020," Goodman asserted.

Guevremont denied that the

utility has been slack in implementing energy efficiency measures, and checking consumer demand.

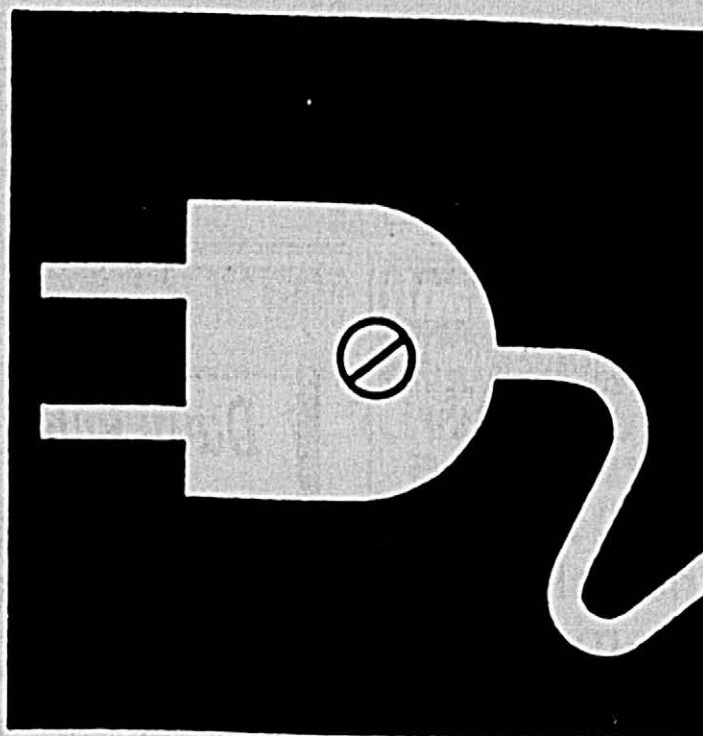
"Hydro has one of the most aggressive demand-side management programs with close to 3 000 MW saved each year," he said.

Programs to conserve energy, such as subsidies for home insulation, have been in place for many years and additional ones will be announced later this month, he said.

Nonetheless, say environmentalists, no amount of pink fiberglass is enough to offset the cost of the mega-projects themselves.

Even if the Cree lose this battle and the NEB approves Hydro's export contracts, the Cree have too much at stake to give up the fight to stop the projects. They will use other weapons, such as a legal challenge in federal courts, to force an extensive environmental review process and move the weight of public opinion to their side.

If more Québécois realized that James Bay projects affect them as much as they do the Cree, maybe David could slay Goliath.



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19h00 - 21h00

Panel and Discussion

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Room B09/10, Union Building



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SSMU GENERAL ELECTION

March 6, 7, 8

POLL LOCATIONS

Tuesday 10 - 4

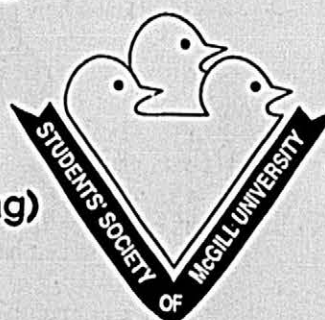
- 1) Union
- 2) Leacock
- 3) Bronfman
- 4) McConnell Engineering
- 5) Stewart Biology (South Wing)
- 6) Music
- 7) Burnside Basement
- 8) Strathcona Anatomy
- 9) Thompson 12 - 7
- 10) Redpath 10 - 7
- 11) BMH 5 - 7

Wednesday 10 - 4

- 1) Union
- 2) Leacock
- 3) Bronfman
- 4) McConnell Engineering
- 5) Stewart Biology (South Wing)
- 6) Music
- 7) Burnside Basement
- 8) Strathcona Anatomy
- 9) Thompson 12 - 7
- 10) Redpath 10 - 7
- 11) BMH 11:30 - 1; 5 - 7
- 12) Chancellor Day Hall 10 - 4
- 13) Currie Gym 10 - 4

Thursday 10 - 4

- 1) Union
- 2) Leacock
- 3) Bronfman
- 4) McConnell Engineering
- 5) Stewart Biology
- 6) Thompson 12 - 4
- 7) Redpath 10 - 4
- 8) BMH 11:30 - 1
- 9) Chancellor Day Hall 10 - 4
- 10) Education 10 - 4
- 11) Montreal Gen. Hos., 3rd Floor 12 - 1 p.m.
- 12) McIntyre 10 - 4



ALL TIMES 10h00 - 16h00 UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

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BE A HERO - VOTE!

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Universities favour straight and narrow

Imagine you'd been living dependently for 10 years with your lover, a math professor at a Canadian university, who was killed last week in a car accident. Now imagine being told you aren't entitled to a dime in insurance money or death benefits, because your lover and you were of the same sex.

by Mike Orsini

(Canadian University Press)
and Daily features staff

Although things have improved on some campuses, many Canadian schools still discriminate against their employees on the basis of sexual orientation—including Montréal's English universities, McGill and Concordia.

Four Canadian universities—Dalhousie, Acadia, York and the University of British Columbia (UBC)—have introduced same-sex benefits for their gay and lesbian employees.

UBC recently awarded medical benefits to spouses of its gay employees, ruling that the university's health care plan violated the non-discrimination clause in the faculty association's collective agreement. This happened on staff initiative, without any legal protections from the B.C. human rights code.

And following a faculty strike at Halifax's Dalhousie University last year, the collective agreement was amended to allow partners of gay professors to enjoy the same pension benefits as those of heterosexual colleagues. The definition of "spouse" was changed to include "a person of the same sex with whom the member has been cohabitating for at least one year in a conjugal relationship."

But, while Concordia administrators burst with pride at having introduced a groundbreaking HIV/AIDS policy a year ago, employees in lesbian or gay relationships who work there cannot insure their spouses under Concordia's life-insurance package.

While the Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms specifically forbids discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, one section states that certain articles "do not apply to pension plans, retirement plans, life insurance plans, or any other plan or scheme of social benefits unless the discrimination is founded on race, colour, religion, political convictions, language, ethnic or national origin or social condition."

Tom Waugh, a cinema professor at Concordia, has been fighting with a small lobby group for almost two years to ensure that gay employees get the same rights and benefits as heterosexual faculty and staff. He said the benefits committee points to the charter's loophole as a legal pretext for discrimination. The group plans to take the university to court if their demands aren't met.

In a letter dated last September, Concordia's employee benefits committee member Maurice Cohen said the university's optional dependent life insurance "makes distinctions or exclusions on the basis of gender, marital status and family relationships. These distinctions are not deemed to be discriminatory."

Cohen said the requirement for a spouse to be of the opposite sex is consistent with the Income Tax Act, the Federal Pension Benefits Standards Act and the Canadian Human Rights Pension and Insurance Regulations.

Last year, after staff protests over the issue, Concordia commissioned a local consulting firm, William M. Mercer, Ltd., to prepare a report on same-sex spouses under the insurance program.

Most of the 25-page report, delivered in August 1989, deals with AIDS and the disease's impact on potential insurance claims and premiums—assuming AIDS is pre-eminently a gay issue, a less and less viable presumption, and completely ignoring the low-risk nature of lesbian sex.

Although the report states the effect of AIDS on Concordia's life insurance plan is "extremely difficult to predict with any degree of confidence," it later said that the threat of AIDS will drive insurance premiums up.

Concordia benefits officer Ernest Haigh says even if he knew how many employees have AIDS, he wouldn't tell. It is therefore impossible to calculate rate hikes.

Waugh said the report uses AIDS as a bogeyman.

"I was very alarmed to see that the report raised this issue," he said. "It's complete speculation. It implies that non-discrimination is too costly and that has nothing to do with it."

Liam Dixon, senior consultant who drafted the Mercer report, admitted difficulty with the final version, but said it was the first time he was asked to prepare something like this.

Regarding the overabundance of U.S. AIDS statistics, Dixon said the "rough" estimates in the report were supported by a Canadian study prepared by Mutual Life of Canada in 1988.

The report does not mention that the rate of HIV-infection in heterosexuals has increased dramatically in Québec. In fact, 93 per cent of all reported heterosexuals with AIDS in Canada reside in Québec, according to the Centre for AIDS Studies at the Montréal General Hospital.

Waugh and Freed agreed the Mercer Report figures perpetuate the myth that only gay males contract HIV.

Dixon said the university is not bound by the Mercer report. Although he believes the majority of insurance companies would be

reluctant to initiate such a change, Dixon said the insurer, Sunlife, would probably accept altering the spousal definition in fear of losing a prestigious client.

Sunlife account executive Michel Lebourdais refused to say what the company would do if asked to extend coverage, saying "it's the choice of the university."

Hal Proppe, associate vice-rector of institutional relations and finance, said Sunlife eventually agreed to honour the change if made by the committee, but only after some arm-twisting. But Concordia's health insurance carrier, Metropolitan Life, gave a categorical "no."

"We've always been on the vanguard for lots of things, but until the (insurance) industry's mentality catches up with the profit-making organizations, it wouldn't be a good idea," Proppe said. "The social climate has to change."

Walter Wheatley, a security officer and current president of Concordia University Non-academic Staff Association (CUNASA) which represents about 1200 employees and holds two seats on the committee, said the climate is ripe for change.

"We don't understand," he said. "It doesn't make sense at all not to provide this coverage in an enlightened community. It reflects a lot of outdated ideas."

At UBC the change has had a strong effect on the climate at the university, according to

the leader of the campaign for the recognition of same-sex relationships, Dr. Mary Bryson. She told *Angles* magazine this month, "Every day now, when I go into work, there are calls on my answering machine, sometimes anonymous, saying thank-you for doing the work that you did."

She continued, "They say, 'I'm not in a position where I can be out and it wouldn't be comfortable for me to do what you've done but it is incredibly affirming and very validating of my relationship.'"

She also questioned whether gay men and lesbians really want to "buy into" the system of spousal benefits that has grown out of years of wives' economic dependency on their husbands, but concluded "gaining access to economic benefits is a very important way of gaining power, and without that it's difficult to then go on to things like getting sexual orientation into the human rights code."

It's hard not to conclude from the process employees have gone through at Montréal's English universities that lesbians and gays "gaining power" is just what the administrations are trying to prevent, especially when they refuse to recognize the equivalence of this question with the broader employment equity issue.

As Bryson told *Angles*, "I work for the benefits. They're part of my salary," and no matter who employees choose to love, that's still the bottom line.

McGill espouses hetero spouses

by Neelam Sandhu

During the discussion of pensions in a January McGill senate meeting, Professor Sam Noumoff asked, "Is it the intention of the university at this time to interpret the term 'spouse' to include members of the same sex?"

In short, VP Finance John Armour's answer was "no."

Despite advances made by gay and lesbian staff members at other Canadian universities and the continued efforts of the homosexual community at McGill to gain acceptance on campus, McGill University continues to deny benefits to gay and lesbian staff.

The main reason cited for the refusal points to the Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms which, although forbidding discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, includes a disclaimer exempting pensions and employee benefits from having to follow that rule.

The administration also says the Régie des rentes du Québec, with jurisdiction over pensions, prohibits the recognition of non-heterosexual relationships for spousal plans.

Robert Head, pro-tem chair of the newly-formed Lesbians and Gay Employees of McGill (LAGEM), responds, "Regardless of what may be defined in law, McGill University as a community leader owes it to its employees and the community in general to address this issue and set an example for change."

In the McGill employee handbook, the term spouse is defined as "that person of the sex opposite to that of the member who (a) is married to and cohabiting with the member, or (b) has been residing with and publicly represented as the consort of the member for at least three years or one year if a child has been born of the union."

Under such a definition, same-sex couples should be recognized, but they

aren't.

"The non-inclusion or recognition of such benefits for homosexual employees and their spouses represents discrimination as it pertains to employment equity," Head says.

He adds, "LAGEM intends to address these issues and negotiate with the university for the inclusion of homosexual common relationships with respect to the various benefits that are available to university employees."

Head and his partner, both employees of McGill, are unable to obtain family benefits that are available to others who work at the university. Therefore, he says, they're each paying (compulsory) single-coverage rates and in essence losing a portion of their wages.

The administration points out that staff members can designate absolutely anyone for joint benefits and death benefits in the pension plan. But LAGEM says package doesn't amount to much, especially where tax exemptions are concerned.

Some gay staff members, who wished not to be identified, say they brought their concerns to the administration but were ignored. They say some thinly-veiled threats were made warning them to keep the matter quiet, and they report some homophobic abuse in the workplace.

When asked why the administration has not taken any affirmative action supporting the rights of homosexual employees, VP Armour says alterations to benefit plans come under the jurisdiction of separate tripartite committees that review any proposed changes. He claims they have received no recommendations.

Says Head, "While McGill University may be slow to change, the Board of Governors might well be advised to reflect that there were no change at McGill, there would still be cattle grazing on the lower campus and other minority groups would still be excluded from the university."



Chomskyspeak

Outside his office in Building 20, the barracks-like structure housing the linguistics faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Noam Chomsky greeted us, wearing blue cords and shiny black sneakers. This is the man a *New York Times* book reviewer once said was "arguably the most important intellectual alive..."

Adam Jones

Thirty-five years ago, Chomsky revolutionized linguistics with his groundbreaking theories of language acquisition. He's best-known, though, for his radical politics.

His dozen or so major books on political themes are carefully researched and massively documented. Since the early days of the Vietnam War, Chomsky has worked with unflagging energy to strip away the myths surrounding the U.S. imperial role in the world. Some of his most blistering criticism is reserved for the key agents of these myths—corporate America and the mass media it controls.

Two weeks ago, Chomsky sat down with the *Daily* for a wide-ranging interview.

Daily: The cliché question first. Is the Cold War over?

Chomsky: Well, it depends what we mean by the Cold War. If the Cold War is what, say, (conservative commentator) Jeane Kirkpatrick means, then it's close to over. If the Cold War refers to what has actually been going on for the last 40 years, then it's perhaps half over. One side

has called off the game, but there's every reason to believe that the other half will intensify it. And that gets back to the question of what the Cold War was.

The conventional view is that the Cold War was a reaction by the western powers to Soviet aggression and imperialism, and an attempt to deter and contain the pursuit of Russian global designs. When the Russians stopped being imperialistic and aggressive, the Cold War would be over. That interpretation has the defect that it doesn't deal with any of the things that happened during the Cold War.

What actually happened was that the United States expanded to become a global power, has been carrying out massive intervention throughout much or most of the world, and has always justified it by the Soviet threat, which was never there.

Meanwhile, the second half of the Cold War was the Soviet Union's regular intervention in its own domains, the regions conquered by the Red Army during the Second World War—with one exception, Afghanistan, the only case of Soviet use of force outside the traditional inva-

sion route from the West to the Soviet Union. In both cases, the interventions were justified by the alleged danger of a "Great Enemy." That's a standard technique of population control.

You also argue the Cold War had domestic functions.

Well, on the Russian side it helped entrench the military-bureaucratic system essentially rooted in the so-called Bolshevik Revolution—the Bolshevik Coup, I think it should be called—of October 1917.

On the U.S. side, it entrenched a certain system of state-capitalist management, basically the Pentagon system, which is, domestically speaking, primarily a technique for guaranteeing that the public will maintain the profitability of high-technology industry via military spending. There were other aspects of the Cold War—it's one of the ways the United States maintained influence and a degree of control over its real rivals in the world, namely Europe and Japan.

There's no reason to believe the United States will stop Third World intervention, subversion, and repression of popular forces, or that it will cease to try to maintain influence over Europe and Japan, or that it will disband the system of state-industrial management. It's going to need different pretexts.

In fact, we already see that. The Panama invasion in itself was so standard that it barely merits a footnote in history, but it was different in one crucial respect: it's the first use of violence which could not be justified on the pretext of the Russian threat. Even the imagination of the State Department and the editorial writers didn't go that far. So they had to create a different propaganda framework, and that's novel. Apart from that, I don't see any reason to suspect that the actual Cold War as it has historically taken place—not the Cold War of ideological constructions—has ended.

You mention the invasion of Panama. Any thoughts on the media coverage of this event?

In the first days of the invasion, there was a real jingoistic frenzy, a lot of hysteria. Then, after a couple of weeks, a few people began to say some of the obvious things. But a lot of things that were completely obvious the first day have never been said.

The real criticism of the invasion, and the information about it and analysis of it, came out in the letters columns. I took the trouble to read letters-to-the-editor columns in newspapers around the country, and it was quite interesting. There was a lot of critical commentary, a lot of shame and distress, and a lot of informed analysis, including plenty of material that didn't appear in the news reports, editorials, or opinion pages. This reflects something real about the country. I'm sure the editors weren't purposely selecting letters that undermined their own position and made them look foolish; it's just that that's what they were sampling.

The topic of your last two books has been the role of the mass media as a propaganda system in western society. What is the essence of your argument about the "manufacture of consent"?

Take the title of the book Edward Herman and I wrote, *Manufacturing Consent*, and the title of my follow-up, *Necessary Illusions*. Both titles are actually not ours. We drew them from mainstream commentators who were advocating that approach.

Walter Lippmann, the dean of American journalism, is the person who coined the phrase "manufacture of consent," and he advocated it since, in a democratic society, you can't control people by force—you've got to control what they think. That's an idea that goes way back to the 17th century. It was the immediate elite reaction to the first democratic revolutions, and it becomes a major theme in modern 20th-century liberal-democratic theory.

The voice of the people can be heard, so you've got to control what it says. That's not so important in a totalitarian state, where you just control what people do. As Lippmann put it, the general population are a "bewildered herd," and we have to protect ourselves from the rage and trampling of the bewildered herd. You can't do it by guns because it's a democracy—so you do it by manufacture of consent, by controlling thought.

The real media criticism of the Panama invasion came out in the letters columns. There was a lot of critical commentary, a lot of shame and distress, and a lot of informed analysis.

And Necessary Illusions?

That was the phrase used by Reinhold Niebuhr, the leading moralist who was called the "theologian of the establishment." His conception was that ignorant slob, the great mass of the population, are incapable of rational thought. "Rationality belongs to the cool observers," he said. So what we have to do is create "necessary illusions" and emotionally potent oversimplifications, so that the ordinary folk don't get into any trouble.

The idea throughout is that the general population is plainly incapable of making reasonable decisions. They won't know what to do, and it would be immoral to let them participate in public affairs. For their own interest, we have to control them, and since the mechanisms of force are no longer available, we control them by other means, namely through propaganda.

The people who put forth these theories have their own illusions. These are that decisions are made by "cool observers," the specialized class, the intelligent minority—who in fact are able to make decisions only if they serve the interests of those with real power, namely business. That's the part they don't talk about and may not be aware of—it enables them to play the role they have to play as low-level managers for other interests.

This is what you call the "propaganda model."

The media, the intellectual community in general, and most of the academic community as well, act as they're intended to act by those who've thought about the problem of democratic theory. Namely, they provide the modalities of thought control and indoctrination that protect power from scrutiny, and allow political power to be exercised efficiently by those who have, ultimately, economic power. There's a range of commissars whose job is to keep the population under control.

Now in a free society, a society that really doesn't have force at its command or at least not much, the techniques of

propaganda have to be more elaborate—much more elaborate—totalitarian state, where important since you control other ways. In fact, much more sophisticated thought that goes into it.

We have a major relations industry, quite to what it calls the "manufacture of consent," controlling the part of it was direct mine and destroy the whole culture of solidarity that was associated with politics. That succeeds.

That's basically about, and the mass part of the system. Tensions; their financial from other businesses. For the agenda of the media that sketch of the national press and audiences are also for class, political or economically relatively privileged.

So the major media of the owners, the business product—the audience why it should be there, astonishing if it were.

The other media. They more or less set an agenda that's set by and then they turn to the general population. 1 percent of the population make sure they do what's going on. So sports—anything diverted, to eliminate might try to participate.

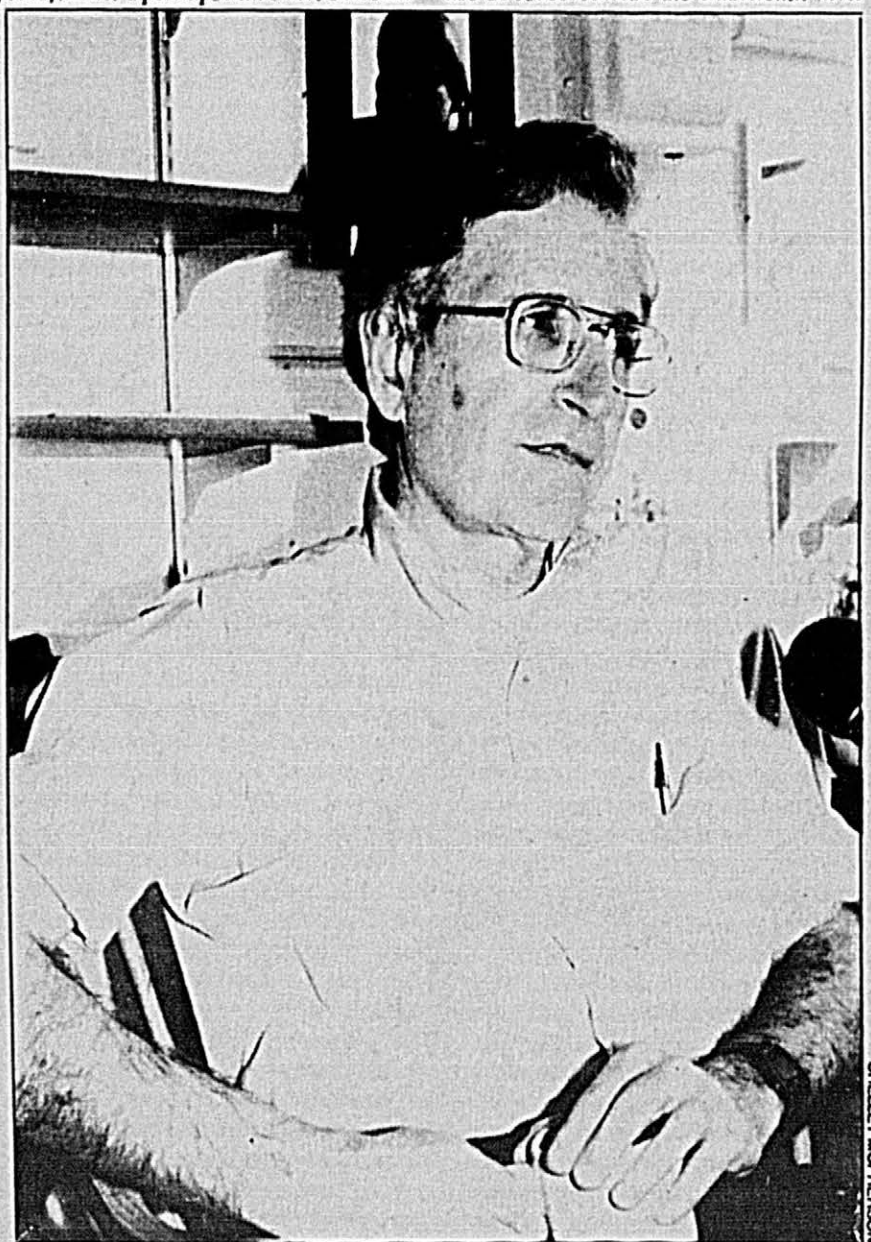
If this is the task of the taskmasters? I don't see a body at some stage of what's going on, implement this policy people?

Actually, that's the at it, that's already an editorial writer for were to start, say, to the Panama invasion is inconceivable, because editorial writer you had to go through which would have well, the first thing you'd start getting an investors, owners, and power. That would p

I don't see a suspect that Cold War — Cold War of construction ended.

If it didn't, you'd start falling. After *New York Times*? It's just investors and advocates support it, and the want to give it the advantages it gets the per of record," it's e

Nobody has to things. In fact that because you do get you're, say, a young and you start getting



SHELLEY MOCHERSON

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called in and you're told. You're not told
you've got to follow the party line. You're
told you're getting a little emotional, get-
ting too involved — you know, "Why
don't you go off and work on the city desk
and business pages, make sure you've
learned the craft properly..." There's a
whole mass of techniques used. People in
the business who are sophisticated laugh
about it, because they've all been through
it.

This would be true of academic life as
well, wouldn't it?

Sure. You try doing a dissertation in a
Political Science department on the
wrong kind of topic, then you get the same
treatment. Usually you're just kicked out.
But some people continue, and if you
actually *make* it through, you can simply
be destroyed. I can tell you real horror
stories — people in top, Ivy-league uni-
versities who have fought their way
through and now literally can't even get a
letter saying they attended the university,
and they have a Ph.D. there! They're
blackballed everywhere they apply, and
so on.

That's the extreme level. Usually
those extremes are unnecessary; there's a
filtering and weeding-out process that
begins in kindergarten, and it tends to
select for obedience. Take, say, elemen-
tary school. Everyone's experience is
more or less the same. All through school-
ing you're given assignments that are
ridiculous and that no sane person would
do. I think that's an institutional neces-
sity, not an accident.

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People react in different ways, from
kindergarten on. Some say, "O.K., it's
stupid, but I'll do it, because I'll get ahead,
or my parents will be happy" — whatever
it is that gets you on. Those people are
people like us. They end up at good col-
leges: people who've been obedient all
the way through and have done what
every moron told them to do.

There's other people that don't do it.
They're called "behaviour problems." They
end up in the streets, or selling
drugs, and so on. A lot of them are just too
independent-minded. They don't submit
themselves to external authority, and
they're weeded out. The people who are
weeding them out have the most benevo-
lent intentions, of course; but just look at
the institutional structure of the system,
and you can see pretty well what's hap-
pening.

The fact of the matter is there *are*
people who think about this, think about it
a lot. But even if there weren't, it wouldn't
make all that much difference, because
these things are institutional facts in a
way. Of course, there's a range of vari-
ation possible within this framework. But
the range is pretty limited.

How does this carry over to the political
system?

Well, in the United States the political
system is a very marginal affair. There are
two parties, but they're really factions of
the same party. They both represent some
range of business interests. And in fact



they can change their positions 180 de-
grees and nobody even notices it. So for
example, in the 1984 election, there was
actually an issue — which there often
isn't. The issue was Keynesian growth
versus fiscal conservatism. The Republi-
cans were the party of Keynesian growth
— big spending, deficits, and so on. The
Democrats were the party of fiscal con-
servatism — watch the money supply,
worry about the deficits, et cetera.

Now, I didn't see a single comment
pointing out that the two parties had re-
versed their traditional positions! Tradition-
ally, the Democrats are the party of
Keynesian growth, and the Republicans
are the party of fiscal conservatism.

So doesn't it strike you that something
might have happened? Here you are,
you're supposed to have two political
parties in the country, they've shifted
their positions totally and no-one even
notices it. Well, that makes sense, actu-
ally. They're basically the same party.
The only question is how the coalitions of
investors have shifted around on tactical
issues now and then, and as they do the
parties shift to opposite positions, within
a narrow spectrum.

What would happen if someone came
to power who deviated from the busi-
ness-based consensus?

The country would go down the tubes,
because the people who own it would not
invest. You'd have capital flight, capital
strike, disinvestment, a decline in produc-
tion and consumption and in services, and
the country would essentially collapse.
The reason is that power happens to be
elsewhere, not in the political system.

All through the cultural system, the
economic system, the political system,
there are very strong institutional pres-
sures that set constraints. Within those
constraints, you can continue to function;
if you violate those constraints, you *can't*
function. Nobody has to tell you.

One of the central aspects of your argu-
ment is that radical voices or perspec-
tives, such as your own, must be margi-
nalized from the mainstream dis-
course. Now, in the last couple of years
it would seem as if Noam Chomsky has
been pretty visible — writing an op-ed
column for a mainstream Minneapolis
newspaper, appearing with Bill Moy-
ers on PBS. In Canada, you were in-
vited to give the country's most prestig-
ious lectures, the Massey Lectures, which
were broadcast in their entirety on
CBC radio. Isn't there a contradic-
tion here?

Well, first of all remember there's a
difference between Canada and the
United States. Outside the borders of the

US there's no reason whatsoever for
American dissidents to be silenced — as
long as they talk about the U.S. When I go
to Canada and start to talk about *Canada*
, I get the same treatment. In fact, you may
recall the one occasion when I got sort of
bored with going to Canada and criticiz-
ing the U.S., so I decided to talk about
Canada —

This was on Peter Gzowski's
"Morningside."

This is one radio program where I'd
been invited plenty of times — they were
quite happy to have me come and tell
them how terrible the United States was.
As I say, I got sick of it at one point, and
started talking about Canadian hypocrisy
— about Lester Pearson's role as a major
supporter of the French and American
attacks against Indochina; about
Canada's role as the leading per-capita
military producer in the world during the
Vietnam War, enriching itself on the
destruction of Indochina while deploring
American "immorality," and on and on
with things like this.

I started talking about these things on
the show, and he [Gzowski] just had a
tantrum — I was cut off, it was impossible
to talk, everybody's very angry. I thought
it was rather comical, myself.

When I got back to Boston, I got a
phone call from the station asking me if I
would agree to have a telephone interview
on the program, because they had to prove
their good faith — they were being de-
nounced all over the place for having been
so impolite and disruptive. So I said sure,
and we had an interview which was quiet
and polite. But that's the last time I've
ever heard from them. And I'm sure that
if I'd given the Massey Lectures on *this*
topic, I'd probably never have gotten past
the first one.

In the United States, my views *should*
be marginalized. In fact, if I stopped being
marginalized, I'd rethink what I'm doing.
If what I'm doing is not dysfunctional
from the point of view of established
power, there's probably something
wrong with what I'm doing, because
there's a lot to be dysfunctional about.
The things you mentioned are there, and
there could be more — if I really made an
effort I could write more op-eds in quality
local newspapers, but it's all around the
periphery. That makes good sense.

Does this marginalization always take
the form of actual censorship?

No. The U.S. media have a *structural*
arrangement which is not true of any other
country I know of, and which prevents
dissidence from being expressed in any
serious way. Basically, everything has to
be encapsulated in little bits. Even if you

occasionally get on television, you have
three sentences between two commer-
cials, and that's it. Or you have a couple of
hundred words in print.

Well, what can you do in a time scale
like that? One thing you can do is repeat
conventional thoughts, because they
don't need any justification and evidence.
Everyone's heard them already. So you
can say the United States is containing
Russia. Okay, fine. I heard that in my
sleep, you know?

Suppose you say anything *un* conven-
tional. Suppose you say that Russia is
containing the United States. Eyes light
up: people ask what you're talking about.
And then you start to explain what you're
talking about — but unfortunately the
commercial already broke in. So you can
state the unconventional thought, but you
sound like a lunatic.

That's a magnificent technique of
thought control in itself. As I say, if these
guys were smarter, they'd put on *more*
dissenting opinion, because it would all
sound crazy, off the wall. It would take a
lot of work even to get to the point where
people could *start* thinking about the is-
sues. And that time is unavailable.

You're often accused of being too
black-and-white in your analysis, of di-
viding the world into evil elites and sub-
jugated or mystified masses. Is that a
fair criticism?

I *do* approach these questions a little
bit differently than historical scholarship
generally does. But that's because hu-
manistic scholarship tends to be irra-
tional.

I approach these questions pretty
much as I would approach my own scien-
tific work. In *any* kind of rational inquiry,
what you do is try to identify major factors
and try to understand them and see what
you can explain in terms of them. Then
you always find a periphery of unex-
plained phenomena, and you introduce
minor factors and try to account for them,
and so on and so forth. But what you're
always searching for is the guiding prin-
ciples — the major factors, the dominant
structures; that's what you're looking for.

Now, that's not the method of human-
istic scholarship. There, every fact is
precious; you put it alongside every other
fact. That's a sure way to guarantee you'll
never understand anything. If you tried to
do that in the sciences, you wouldn't even
reach the level of Babylonian astronomy.

Take what we were talking about be-
fore — institutional facts. Those are ma-
jor factors. There are also minor factors,
like individual differences, or the
President's friends or what his wife told
him, and what's happening in microbu-
reaucratic interactions and so on. I don't
pay much attention to them, because I
think they're all within a fairly narrow
range which is predictable by the major
factors.

Is this why you don't devote much at-
tention to the psychology of leaders?

Sure. Let's take the "Russian threat." I
described it as merely a pretext. On the
other hand, if you did a depth analysis of
the U.S. leadership, you'd find that they
believed it. We know that from the docu-
mentary record. Why did they believe it?

Well, here comes psychology, and the
answer is trivial. We're all familiar with it
in our own lives. You have interests and
perceived needs, and you figure out ways
of dealing with them. And unless you're a
total cynic, which few people are, you
construct a belief-system which justifies
them. And then you believe the belief-
continued on page 16

SSMU ELECTIONS

MARCH 6, 7, 8, 1990

SSMU EXECUTIVE CANDIDATES

VP University Affairs

Deborah Pentesco **ACCLAIMED**

My active roles on Senate, Students' Council and various committees have given me experience in and a familiarity with the operations of the Students' Society and the administration.

I believe in addressing students needs and rights at ALL levels of the university! I will strive to make academic advising a reality, to improve and increase on-campus employment, to publish a campus wide course/prof evaluation.

My enthusiasm and commitment to these and other problems facing ALL McGill students will effectively insure that the university's affairs embrace students' concerns!



VP External

Alex Usher **ACCLAIMED**

If elected, my top priority as VP External will be to continue the fight against tuition fee increases, supporting instead alternative funding schemes such as a corporate tax or a post-education tax. It is my belief that to wage this fight effectively, we must remain united with our friends at other Québec universities through the Québec Federation of Students (FEEQ). My other pet projects include: keeping students informed about External Affairs through a weekly column in the Trib, and instituting a Green policy at SSMU and strongly lobbying the McGill administration to do the same.



VP Internal

Joanna Wedge

ENERGIZE! Our greatest resource is ourselves and that power is what I want to tap. SSMU has to be defined and sold to you, so you know it is accountable, accessible and dynamic. If you are interested in your community, then speak up - what are your concerns. I want to know so we can do something together. I will make the time and commitment; what I need are your support and ideas. "A field will never be plowed by turning it over in the mind."



President

Jean-Charles Viens

The Students' Society is potentially entering its most exciting and promising decade. The total repayment of its debt, a strong financial position, and the opportunity for greater student involvement to build a truly autonomous Students' Society will require a creative and decisive leader.

A dynamic Students' Society that is open and responsive to students' needs has to become a catalyst of ideas, a generator of creativity and enthusiasm, and an effective communicator.

As your VP Finance, we started building this kind of Students' Society. As your President, we will continue together to meet the challenges that lie ahead.



VP Internal

Benoit Dubuc "A+D/A et D"

Goals: Democracy and Autonomy platform, improve daycare, reconcile with campus media, innovative marketing, "reinvent" the Alley, network Programming Network and Students' Society.

I am a bilingual graduate student in Electrical Engineering. In 88-90, I was President of the Electrical Engineering Graduate Students' Society. This year, I'm VP Internal at the PGSS and sit on the PGSS TA committee and the Advisory Committee on International Students. My strengths are leadership, organization, and ...creativity. On March 6,7,8 vote for change: vote for Benoit Dubuc. (Democracy and Autonomy).



President

Eric Darier "A+D/A et D"

I am a graduate student in Political Science. I want to become President of Students' Society for two reasons: Democracy and Autonomy.

I want to make sure that Students' Society Council acknowledges the two democratic referendum of graduate students to end their membership in SSMU. A referendum of all students should ratify the removal of graduate students from SSMU.

I have been Vice-President Administration and Vice-President External for the Post Graduate Student Society. I feel confident and competent to run for President.

I am part of a slate of candidates who have proved that they can work and act together.



VP Finance

Jane Howard

I want to use my two years of experience in student politics in the faculty of Management to get behind the projects bound to improve student life at McGill and push them through:

- wise and sensible allocation of the Capital Reserve Fund;
- insuring adequate funding for groups;
- 'Project Sadies': completing product-line and service;
- getting our Food and Beverage contract into great shape;
- making your money work efficiently for you.

I firmly believe that a student officer should always be approachable, open-minded and highly capable of meeting the responsibilities of the job. For the position of V.P. Finance, I am that person.



President

Alex Nerska

The world's changing, why not S.S.M.U.? Nerska's back, he's got experience, and he wants what you want:

- carry on Danny's success with Gerts, revise the alcohol policy at the student bars and make them more competitive with local establishments
- allow for the political secession of the Post-Graduate Students' Society from the S.S.M.U. based on a fair and workable cost-sharing agreement
- repossess Daily offices, make the Alley bigger and connect Gerts and the Alley with a spiral staircase (worse has been done in the past few years)
- abide by the results of a neutrally-worded student-wide referendum on the tuition fee question



VP Finance

Bakhtiar Nashrudi

OBJECTIVES: Finance and expand SSMU's existing facilities and buildings. Bringing SSMU out of trusteeship and incorporating it. Propose to administration a formal plan to allocate money in such areas as:

- updating of library resources • decreasing ratio of students to professors
 - higher number of qualified TA's • Academic counselling • Access to disabled student
- Enhancing the quality of food in cafeterias, and introducing new student run businesses (e.g. photocopy center). EXPERIENCE: Student Representative to Senate Computing Committee 89-90. VP Finance Entrepreneur's Club 88-89.

Member of McGill Sponsorship Committee for Welcoming Week and Winter Carnival 88-89.

Student Representative to Vanier College Student Council.



President

Kate Morisset

The Students' Society is more than simply the Union of All Faculties and School Societies. It is the tie that binds all McGill students regardless of their differences.

It operates most of the cafeterias on campus, Gert's and Sadie's, its officers and councilors lobby both the administration and the provincial and federal governments on your behalf.

The Students' Society is also potential. It could operate a Mac lab, actually inform its members of events, and become a greater political force at McGill and in Quebec. What it needs is leadership and priorities. As President, I will provide both of these.



BE A HERO - VOTE!

ANNE YU
DCRO



ERIC STEINMAN
CRO

letters

Democracy, my ass

to the Daily:

Susana Bejar and Carl Wilson are to be commended for their editorial on the Nicaraguan elections. I have yet to see anywhere in the Canadian media, except in the student press, an insightful analysis of what has happened in Nicaragua during the last ten years.

I was appalled by the even greater distortion/bias of events that the American media has shown in their coverage. A 30 second story on CNN on the Nicaraguan election campaign was followed by a five minute segment on how the U.S. backed contras felt about the upcoming vote. This story was immediately followed by a clip announcing the death of Napoleon Duarte, ex-president of El Salvador who (as they put it) "many say brought democracy to El Salvador."

Can we be serious? This man, whose blood-stained regime has overseen the death and disappearance of thousands of Salvadorans, is being touted as the harbinger of democracy while the U.S.-backed contras, who sabotaged the revolutionary movement that overthrew a despot, are fauned over as heroes of freedom and liberation.

Thankfully, some people know their history and are telling it the way it is.

John Miller
Arts U3

Fooled by a spade

to the Daily

Susana Bejar, in her editorial "The free and democratic scherade," seemed quite upset with the loss suffered by her comrades in the Nicaraguan elections. With their loss she attempts to discredit the victorious opposition by pointing out that no single opposition group could have been victorious on its own. That is to misread the real message.

The important point to be drawn from the election is that a majority of Nicaraguans were sick and tired of a decade under the Ortega gang. The Sandinista defeat would have been far more bruising had they not suppressed the formation and organization of an opposition for the greater part of the last decade.

As for the U.S. support for the opposition, how else is the opposition to challenge the Sandinistas who monopolize all resources in Nicaragua?

Addressing the "democratic" elections of 1984, they were certainly no model of fairness, as even some of Ortega's Latin American supporters attested to, among them the respected Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela. In rural areas there was widespread fraud and the opposition was intimidated and harassed.

Ms. Bejar goes on to glorify the Sandinistas, speaking of their "dignity" and noble(ness). I would encourage Ms. Bejar to pay a visit to the Miskito Indians who have suffered well documented rapes, tortures, killings and forced relocations at the hands of the Sandinistas. This behaviour certainly does not seem very noble or dignified. They, along with 200 000 or more refugees in Costa Rica, would not agree that the Sandinistas tried to bring "self-determination" to every Nicaraguan. True, the U.S. supported Contra war has been cruel to Nicaragua, but that's only half the story. Cut the leftist rhetoric and call a spade a spade.

John Larson
U2 Political Science

Mis-packaging cold cuts

to the Daily

Your headline of Feb. 26 "Budget axe chops education" continues to perpetuate the myth begun by the mainstream media that the recent federal budget cut funding to education and health care.

In fact, the budget included measures to slow down the growth in payments from the federal government to the provinces which once upon a time were for education and health care except (loosely) in name since 1977, well over a decade ago. Quite simply, the recent federal budget simply cuts some provincial revenues. This drop does not necessarily mean there will tuition increases or funding cuts to universities.

By perpetuating the mainstream media/corporate view that the budget will result in less money for universities and hospitals, you are helping to justify possible unjustifiable cuts that might come in the future. For a newspaper that sees itself as a part of the alternative press and an active agent for social change, etc., your repackaging of this view is most disturbing.

Ian Brodie
BA U3

hyde park

Azerbaijani bloodshed

Why is it that a small strip of land covering an area of 4500 square kilometres in the Republic of Azerbaijan stirred up so much unrest recently that the Red Army had to be called in?

The conflict arises mainly from the fact that Karabagh is a Christian Armenian enclave in Muslim Azerbaijan.

Edouard Tawil delivered a brilliant lecture on the precarious situation on the Persian-Soviet-Turkish borders during the PoliSpeak week held from the 12-16 February. Tawil, a Political Science graduate student and specialist on the Caucasus region, explained Karabagh's historical links to Armenia and nationalist territorial claims from Azerbaijan since the turn of the century.

In the 19th century the Tsarist regime divided the Caucasus into multi-national territories in order to gain access to the Mediterranean by pursuing a policy of imperialist territorial annexation. Following the Treaty of Moudros and the surrender of Turkish troops in 1918, British forces administered the region until "Sovietization" took place in 1920.

In spite of a vote to maintain control over Armenia in 1921, Joseph Stalin persuaded the Supreme Soviet to yield the region to Azerbaijan to improve Soviet-Turkish relations.

For the past 70 years, Armenians in Karabagh — who are the majority — have been faced with a minority rights issue as well as a national problem rather than a religious conflict. In fact, they were denied administrative rights, Armenian schooling and subject to constant continuous harassment from the government of Bakou in its pursuit of intimidation. Thus due to lack of opportunities many young Armenians are forced to leave Karabagh. The region risks being irreparably vacated of its Armenian population, closing unjustly the issue of Karabagh.

Tawil said the USSR is being dismembered at a steady pace and more than a dozen of the Republics are going to suffer in the months ahead. More bloodshed is expected in this unresolved situation and it is sad to see how the Western world watches the events without lifting a finger.

We congratulate the speaker on behalf of the Political Science Student's Association and acknowledge that the subject matter be presented in front of a wider audience in view of the fact of the importance of current events.

Armenian Student Society
Diran Avedian
Vicken Aprahamian

comment

Admin reduces MACES to traces

It happens all the time: people with a common set of circumstances and interests come together and structure themselves as a group. Unions do this. So do anti-tuition organizations, environmentalist collectives and hockey pools. And, if it hopes to endure, the group finds a comfortable and workable program of democratic self-government.

Not so if the group members are university students organizing themselves from within the institution. As the current MACES fiasco proves, the McGill administration ignores ethics in its efforts to prevent student organizations from gaining real power.

One need look no further than the Students' Society to see this attitude prevailing. Who is Don McGarrigle anyway, and what is he doing on the inside of a student union? What real say does our Society have in the decisions that affect academics, economics, research and procedure at McGill?

We are expected not to ask such questions. The administration gambles everyday on the presumption that the student body was brought up on a healthy schedule of progressively nastier hierarchies, the kind of training that incubates silence, estrangement, confusion and a keen interest in drugs to kill the pain of alienation.

And so in the minds of non-student senators and governors, stifled children are delightfully malleable, like dough. Often, without even realizing how, we lie down under their rolling pins — or bulldozers.

How to resist? As a few dozen McGill students discover each year, student politics, despite their seeming potential, turn into an embarrassing charade of maltreatment at the hands of administrative autocrats.

We witness Principal Johnston abusing his position as chair of Senate

to unnerve MACES student senator Titi Nguyen with suggestions that Nguyen's criticisms constitute 'inappropriate language'. Two weeks later, this same principal tempts Students' Society president Santo Manna into his office for a covert and illegitimate Board of Governors meeting to pass fee hikes, after Manna's comrades disrupt the original, open meeting.

The several abuses of administrative power which have thwarted MACES in the past months — a university-appointed Director, frozen funds, the closing of MACES' bar, a 'cosmetic' review committee which only met once, trusteeship, and threats of eviction from the MACES building — are clear violations of student rights.

But now MACES executive have stopped talking about student rights, saying they are involved in "delicate negotiations" with Dean Irwin Gopnik. The administration has forced MACES up against a locked door, and the university has the only key.

If MACES settles for a compromise that does not grant it autonomy and control over its own affairs, but lets it keep its building and its bar, it will be a loss for all student associations. Perhaps because they are Continuing Education students and not in constant touch with other parts of campus life, MACES doesn't understand the need for students to stand together.

But in a larger frame, MACES is simply the latest target in this administration's campaign to make students feel they are incapable of running their own affairs.

Heather MacKay

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contributors
Wayne Hiltz
Adam Jones
Neelan Sandhu
Shelley McPherson
Iain Stevens
Ken CUP King

Editorial Offices
3480 McTavish, room B-03
Montréal, Québec H3A 1X9
telephone (514) 398-6784

co-ordinating editor
Susana Bejar
co-ordinating news editor
Linda Gyulai
news editors
Carl P. Wilson III
Joyce Lombardi
layout and design co-ordinators
Heather MacKay
Eric Léonard
CUP editor
Dave McCullough

daily français
Philippe Archambault
Alan Bowman
photo editor
Dennis Sagwitz
Gilles Pesant
features editor
Alex Roslin
supplement editor
Jennifer Cressey
science editor
Alice Wei

Business and Advertising Office
3480 McTavish, room B-17
Montréal, Québec H3A 1X9

business managers
Brigitte Elie
Marian Schrier
telephone (514) 398-6790

advertising managers
Caroline Elie
Boris Shedov
telephone (514) 398-6791

advertising layout and design
Mike Sportza
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Michael Sportza

Hillel Students Society
3460 Stanley • 845-9171

IMPORTANT NEWS

Information Session for Summer Odyssey '90

Student tour to Israel May 21 - June 25, 1990
 with ZE'EV SHAFRIR

North American Representative for
 'Volunteers for Israel'

Tonight Monday, March 5, 1990 • 7:00 p.m.

HILLEL Photo-Art Series

This week's work by: Lorne Hendel. We are looking for student artists interested in exhibiting their work. Best art work will be exhibited at a special Vernissage March 28th.

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July 3 - Aug. 16

4 Week Session.....\$1850

July 3 - Aug. 1

Applications for employment are NOW being accepted.

For Further Information regarding enrollment and employment contact:



488-6610

Mark Weinberg, Director

BIG IMPORTANT MEETING



CHESS TOURNAMENT



Being held by the

McGill Chess Association

Long play (1 hr each).

\$110 in prizes.

Sign up at Union 412 or at the door (if space still available).

Friday, March 9 and Saturday March 17

D.O. HEBB LECTURE SERIES

Presents

Dr. Sandra Scarr

Department of Psychology, University of Virginia

How Genes and Environments Combine in Development

Friday March 9, 2-3 p.m.

Stewart Biological Sciences Building, Room S1-4

1205 Dr. Penfield Avenue

This lecture is sponsored in part by a grant from the Beatty Memorial Lecture Committee.

For further information, call 398-6105.

McGill

News and features.

Trefor, Dan, Jeff, Joy, Roger, Allison, Miriam, Michael, Jay, Neelam, Wadood, Peter, Jeremy, Barry, Nathalie, Leah, Stephanie, Adam, Lev, Aislinn, Debbie, Ronni, Myla, Jennifer, Blaine, Greg, Rafi, Deepa, Doug, Don, Mark, Terry, Rola, Brian, Heidi, Eleanor, Fiona, Cassandra, Nicole, Scott, Brenda, Dina, Mike, Justin, David, Josh, Wayne, Laura, Julie, Lisa, Dasi, Jebouh:

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Presidential

Alex Nerska

Candidate

Jean Charles Viens

Debate

Monday, March 5, 12 - 2 pm
Union 107/108 • All Welcome



SSMU ELECTIONS

MARCH 6, 7, 8, 1990

SSMU REPRESENTATIVE TO SENATE CANDIDATES

Arts Senator Jeanhy Shim

Hil Salut! Je m'appell Jeanhy Shim (U2-BA Political Science) et pendant les dernières deux années, j'habitais aux résidences de McGill (McConnell Hall) où j'étais très active. This year I was McConnell Hall President, yearbook co-editor, and member of the Inter- and University Residence Councils. Currently I serve on the McConnell Hall Floorfellow and Director Selection Committees. Quand je n'assiste pas aux conseils ou organise des parties, je joue aux pratique avec le club d'Aikido de McGill. Through all my experience at McGill (not to mention high school), I have become an organized, dynamic, well-informed, sensitive and enthusiastic leader.



Science Senator John D. Yantsulis

hey you, I know about your kind
It just happens so that I am your kind
Don't have to worry
since my name isn't like
so I'll try to stop the hike
'cause you don't want to bury e-d-u-c-a-t-i-o-n!
It isn't recreation,
students have rights, but you don't need Fight!
just show that you're Right,
and that'll shed some light...
all your concerns are on my agenda
that's why they'll be a lot of addenda.
a final note to this ballad!
If you vote for me we won't be beat
just make a bet
If then ELECT JOHN D. YANTSULIS FOR SCIENCE REP. SENATE!!



Management Senator Ted Karkavitsas

- 1) Active member of AIESEC McGill (Corporate Relations).
- 2) Co-captain of last place Management winter carnival team (???)
- 3) Always looking for a challenge.
- 4) Love to hear from you. Anytime.



Arts Senator Linda Saigol

The tuition increase does not guarantee that the quality of education will be improved. If elected as Arts Senator, however, I will demand that the following changes be made:

- 1) The money be put into student advising
- 2) libraries be upgraded, with extended hours
- 3) reduce class size and employ more TA's
- 4) create an efficient administration to deal solely with loans and bursaries
- 5) recognize and serve part-time students
- 6) unite and fund the Arts department so that more publications such as "The Pillar" be distributed



Science Senator David J. Felsen

While this is the first elected office I am seeking at McGill, I bring with me many organizational skills which have been acquired through involvement with various campus groups. One of my primary concerns is to ensure greater student input into the issues of both accessible education and quality education. If elected I intend to voice students' concerns with clarity and with conviction. The importance of a strong Faculty of Science cannot be disputed. Let me maintain this by serving its members responsively and assertively.



Management Senator Cindy Rabinovitch

My name is Cindy Rabinovitch and I am running for management representative to senate. As an active member of the management student body, I am a member of the marketing club, having been on the marketing luncheon committee and presently being taste test coordinator. Further, I was an active participant in management welcome week, having planned the first pub crawl of the year. I believe that it is important for management students to have strong and effective representation on senate, and if elected, I promise to be accessible and attentive to the concerns of all management students. If you want a strong link to senate, vote Cindy!



Arts Senator Peter Iannuzzi

Now, why would I seek to become Arts Senator? Is it to pass some time or is it because I am just bored with my life? Maybe it's because I have some experience in representation and business? Why would I want to put endless amount of hours and effort to attend meetings after a strenuous day of classes? Why should I compel myself to manage an academic life along with the position of Arts Senator? The answer is very simple: because I CARE. I care about ensuring that the university meets your requirements. I care about adequately representing you and your wishes because I feel it's important.



Science Senator Sujit Choudhry

Next year needs to be a year of action for student government. Action to ensure that our increased tuition fees improve the quality of our education, not just pay off McGill's debt. Action to set up a counselling service where junior science students can get advice from those in higher years. Action to clarify the "Casual Policy", to guarantee and to increase campus employment opportunities for students. I have the experience and commitment to serve science students well. I ask for your support.



Education Senator Anik Low

As a first year student in education with three years ahead of me, I have developed a serious interest in the future of my faculty. This year at McGill I have found that the concerns of this faculty and its stance on various issues are not properly voiced within the university, and I would like to change that. As a secondary education student majoring in Economics and English, I am exposed to three different areas; education, arts and social science. I believe that this diversity gives me the ability to adequately represent the variety of students found in the faculty of education.



Arts Senator Alex Johnston

I'm a first year Arts student studying History and Mandarin Chinese. I'm very motivated and interested in student issues and academic standards at McGill. In the next year, I'd like the Arts Faculty to be more aware and involved in the decisions that are being made on Senate. I'd like to see financial aid increased and insure that our loans and bursaries program is efficient and goes to the students that need it. I feel that I could represent the interests of the Arts Faculty on Senate, as I have been the student representative on the Board of Alumnae of my high school, dealing with student affairs, since graduating.



Medicine Senator Rajesh Khanna

If most students in Health Science faculties and sciences were asked about the Senate, their answers would probably indicate unfamiliarity with this institution. I want to be MED student senator to be your voice in this important body. My reasons and goals are two fold. Foremost I want to disseminate information to increase your awareness about what actually happens in the Senate by providing summaries of Senate meetings, which will be available in the Tablet. Second I want to ensure that our needs are voiced regarding such matters as the proposed tuition fee hike, the proposed closure of the Nursing/Social Work library. Previous experience includes having been Physiology representative to Post Graduate Student Society.



Education Senator Andrea Milman

As a student of education I believe I am particularly suited to the task of being a senator. The position will allow me not only to act as a conduit for the views and contributions which my fellow students will wish to make, but will also afford me a good opportunity to gain valuable insight into the administrative side of higher education. I believe I shall bring a strong commitment to the task and will undertake unflinchingly to uphold McGill's high academic standards. It will, I am sure give me great satisfaction to be able to assert my convictions and to represent my faculty in the forum of the Senate.



Arts Senator Don McGowan

A senator should be accessible. And, if elected, I will be. I'll keep an office where I'll sit and answer my Constituents - that's you, the students in The Faculty of Arts. My platform is as simple as it gets - I want to take Those course with the black dots beside them. Let's spend some cash to get those classes back. For that, I need some help; to be precise, Your vote. So if you care at all about Your education at McGill, then please Just cast your vote where it will do some good. For Don McGowan as your senator.



Law Senator Jordan Waxman

I am a second year student in the National Program (Common Law Stream), currently serving as Athletics Coordinator on the Law School Association Council. Since 1984 I have been an active member of McGill Community; in intramural and varsity sports - Swim Team 1984-87; Team Captain '85-87 - and in other extra-curricular activities - Daily, Tribune, Old McGill 1984-87; Editor-in-Chief 86-87. I received my B.A. in Humanistic Studies in 1986. Through participating in intrafaculty politics, I am prepared and eager to represent Law students and the entire student body on Senate.



Engineering Senator Gino Brancatelli

As engineering representative to Senate I hope to ensure that the students' interests are brought forward and not simply ignored. The students I represent will always be aware of important issues that concern them. I am an active member of the Engineering Undergraduate Society, having performed several official duties. I have always served well on the E.U.S. council and would continue to do so in the future.



BE A HERO - VOTE!



QPIRG ELECTIONS

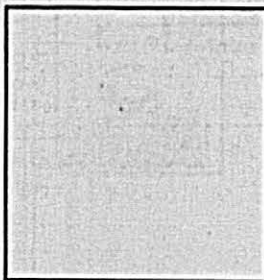
MARCH 6, 7, 8, 1990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Aaron Freeman

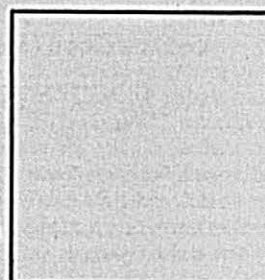
- Co-ordinator of Committee on getting McGill to use recycled paper
- Member of Policy & Planning Committee
- Committed • Experienced • Enthusiastic

Affecting social change involves a realistic, well planned approach. We know what the solutions are. It's up to us put them into action. Closing the circle on recycling by getting McGill to use recycled paper is an example of an effective, economical solution. Students are beginning to realize their potential to affect change. A Provincial network of student PIRGs would increase our effect beyond campuses and enable us to lobby for reduced military spending, better housing and waste management projects i.e. composting and recycling.



Daron Westman

A McGill graduate student since 1983, I have been co-ordinator of McGill Project Ploughshares for four years, a member of the SSMU Council and several Council committees for three years, Vice-President Administration of PGSS for one year, and co-organizer of city-wide campaigns against pesticide residues in produce, the shipment of uranium through Montreal, racism, and military research at McGill. Now an active member of the QPIRG Housing Project, I want to use my experience to expand our work in the areas of human rights, tenant organizing, and the struggles against pesticides and the transport of dangerous goods in Montreal.



David H. Abbott

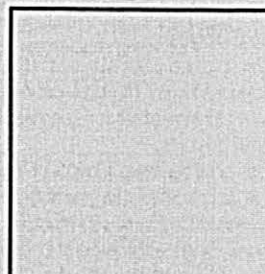
Experience: MassachusettsPIRG (1989: Field Manager); QuebecPIRG (1989-90: Policy and Planning Committee)

After employment with MassPIRG and a years experience with QPIRG, I feel I have the necessary knowledge of PIRG organizations needed to serve capably on QPIRG's Board. While continuing to press current issues such as tenants' rights, I will vigorously push action to expand campus recycling to include plastic, metal and glass. Women's rights, minorities' issues, as well as solicitation of more student input when developing QPIRG's agenda, are all major concerns. Bilingualism, and cooperation with social interest groups at other Canadian universities will be stressed. Lastly, action to preserve our precious but fragile environment will be energetically developed and advocated.



Jennifer Nelson

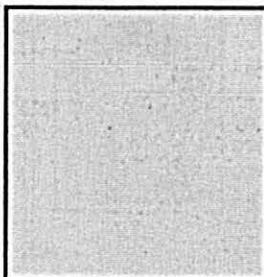
My name is Jennifer Nelson and I'm a freshman planning a concentration in the biological sciences. I became an active member of QPIRG last fall, and since then I have been involved with the Waste Management as well as Events and Training Committees. In this time, I have seen how PIRG's operate effectively and have been exposed to the strategies PIRGs use in achieving their goals. I share PIRG's dedication to educating the public and am interested in serving on next years board. I believe I'm capable to help PIRG work for social change. I would like to see QPIRG become more visible on campus in hope of increasing awareness and concern.



Tan Heinzlman

Having been involved with public interest groups for seven years and as one of the first people involved in Quebec PIRG I am committed to being a responsible and reliable board member next year.

Last year, I was one of the coordinators of the pilot recycling project. Currently I am in my 3rd year in law at Laval University in an effort to become bilingual. Next year I would like to see emphasis on the original ideals of PIRG. As well more communication and interaction between different parts of the group must be a focus. Large effort to recruit french members and continued effort to make provincial headway must also be emphasized.

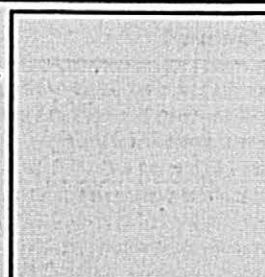


Andrew Green

Québec PIRG is an organization with tremendous potential: students researching and then taking action in the public interest. What could be more exciting then making a difference?

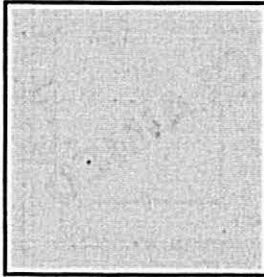
Next year McGill's PIRG must keep growing by attracting new active members (notement les francophones), supporting diverse projects for social action, learning from its experience, building on its expertise in recycling and housing, and working towards Québec-wide PIRG expansion.

I hope that my experience with student groups at McGill and on PIRG's Policy and Planning Committee can contribute to great PIRG achievements in the public interest next year.



Sarah Seckinger

A Public Interest Research Group requires enormous amounts of commitment and enthusiasm. My involvement with the establishment of the McGill chapter of Québec PIRG began because I believe that students have the energy and ability to work together effectively on issues of public concern. I have been on the Board of Directors for the past two years as well as involved in coordination of waste management on campus. The initiation of a paper recycling program, bringing about a discount on drinks at CVC cafeterias with a PIRG mug, and recent work on encouraging the use of recycled paper on campus are examples of accomplishments I have been a part of.



Johanna Smith

I've been working with Quebec-Pirg for the past year and I've gotten involved in a few areas. I was initially (and still am) interested in the Housing Project which involved a lot of planning and discussion resulting in hiring of a new staff person, a door-knocking campaign, and the upcoming housing awareness day. More recently, I've been helping the Finance Committee plan and finalize Quebec-PIRG's budget. I think it would be exciting to get involved with a young organization at the executive level and be part of the policy-making and foundation-laying that will make Quebec-PIRG a solid and strong group. This is why I'm running for Board.



Jason Prince

QPIRG: Important; Effective; Social Change. It is with relish that I help shape the QPIRG mandate in the year to come. I have been active organizing with Amnesty International, was co-organizer of the Quebec support group against pesticides on grapes, was active in STAND (anti-Racism) and CAPE (working against the tuition fee hike). I am active on the QPIRG Housing Project to help protect decent low-cost housing for students in the McGill Ghetto. QPIRG COULD BE: active fighting the fee hike; working with MUC for a reduced bus fare for students; working to establish more internships with various Faculties; working to make McGill a Model Energy-efficient Unit.



Shannon Dodge

In my three years at McGill I've been involved with almost all aspects of Québec PIRG, from the initial petition drive to our new housing project. Since September 1988, I've been on the board. I changed my major from biology to poli sci when I realized I want to make a career of public interest work. I'm willing to continue my commitment to PIRG in 1990-91. Vote for me, Shannon Dodge.



BE A HERO - VOTE!

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, room B-17, Union Building, 9h00 -

15h00. Deadline is 14h00

two weekdays prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.50 per day; \$2.50 for 3 consecutive days, \$2.25 for 4 or more consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.50 per day. All others: \$5.00 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad per day - no discounts on boxing. EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.

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2 1/2 sublet (option to renew). Available May 1st. 3rd Floor, balcony, Tracklighting, new appliances, clean, 2 minutes from McGill on Prince Arthur \$400/month. Call 284-5743 after 6 p.m.

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Closed van, and Truck. Will transport you and/or your goods safely. Local and Long Distance. Cheap Rates. Reliable. Steve: 735-8148.

Turan Transport (ex-Student Movers) Moving; Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver. Storage; weekly, monthly student rates. Local big or small moves. BBB. VISA, 747-2222 or 739-8242.

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Bartenders - Get yourself a very lucrative part-time job. The Master School of Bartending offers training courses and placement service. 2021 Peel Street (Peel Metro). 849-2828. (Student Discounts).

Mail Order - Earn an income without disrupting your studies. Mail order business opportunities paying 50% to 100% commission. Free details. Renaissance Vision, 11888 Suzor-Cote, Montreal, Quebec, H3M 2J2.

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fit and willing to work hard, you can make over 100\$/day. Call Ian at 653-2883.

Student Sprinkler Services is looking for Franchise managers nationwide for Summer 1990. Earn \$15,000 plus. Call Barry at 1-800-265-7691, for more information.

352 - HELP WANTED

Research Institute in Southern California is looking to buy your written work. No Gimmicks!! No Joke!! We want papers you've written - All Subjects! Call Nadine 487-2370, 484-9352.

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Manual - "How to achieve Total Success" 442-page book explains how you can easily master your mind to achieve everything you desire. Only \$15.95 Renaissance Vision 11888 Suzor-Cote, Montreal, Que., H3M 2J2.

TAKUMAR ZOOM LENS \$100 Call Heidi 934-1517.

Computer!!! IBM compatible, 640K, 20Meg HD, 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" DD, VGA Monitor, \$2000, Call Jean Francois 765-3335.

TREE PLANTERS: Need equipment for this summer? Good quality used tree planting bags available. Only \$150 each. Call Karta 939-9685 (Please Leave Message).

Color Monitor Tandy RGB CM-5 \$275; 150Watt Power Supply for XT Clone \$45; 284-6544 or 982-3353 messages only.

363 TO GIVE AWAY

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372 LOST AND FOUND

Lost: Condom. Montreal, June 5, 1989. I need it now. Please return. Reward.

374 - PERSONALS

Frosty says...

"Be a Hero, give me your money. Just bring it down to the Daily."



A lovely red box for your complaints and suggestions. McLennan Lobby Mon thru Thurs 10:45 p.m. Give us feedback and we'll give you better service. WALK-SAFE NETWORK. McL. Lobby Mon - Thurs 10:45 p.m.

A.O.N. Ahem, the sheet is finished, perhaps you have some new ones?

AAAAAAAAAAAAAarrgh! 398-6246 - call us - it just might help! McGill Nightline (cause life aint always pretty) 6 p.m. - 3 a.m. nightly.

AMIGA. Amiga club forming at McGill! Interested? Want info? Leave message for Robert at 731-4369 (before 22:30). Or if you want, send Email to 8608094@eml1. Lan. McGill.ca

Yakhday, Montreal's Gay and Lesbian Jewish Group, has the gayest Purim Party. Be there! Call Gayline, 7pm-11pm for details. 931-8668.

Chance to win \$200 - Decision making study. 1 hour long. McGill Psychology Department. Steve 281-6685.

Don't do your taxes! McGill Tax Clinic will do your forms Free Of Charge! Bring forms to Samuel Bronfman Building Lobby March 5th to 8th, 10:30 - 3:00. Returned last week of March.

383 LESSONS OFFERED

MCAT Preparatory Course: offered by the McGill Medical Annex. All subjects covered in detail. Practice tests and full exam. Call 398-9060 for More information.

385 NOTICES

Gays and Lesbians of McGill offers an information and counselling talkline. Call us with questions, problems, or just to talk. Phone 398-6822 or drop by Union 417, M-F, 7 - 10 p.m.

Lesbian/Gay studies group meets Thursdays, discussion group meets Fridays, both at Yellow

Door (3625 Aylmer) 17h00. Info 597-0363 (Bill).

News Flash... Red and White Ball coming to town Friday, March 23 Le Centre Sheraton. Tickets at Sadies \$38/person until March 16.

Foster Children Awareness Week (Feb. 28 - March 7, 1990). Engineering-Management Charity variety show, March 1, Ballroom, 20:00 - 01:00; Food Fair March 5; 17:30 - 20:30 (food) Alley. Open Meeting "Living in Santa Domingo", March 6 Union 107/8 19:00..

Political Science Students Association (PSSA): Elections March 13 to 15. Nomination Deadline: Monday March 5. Nomination forms available in Leacock 429.

Caribbean Mini-Cultural Fiesta. Free samples of Caribbean food, live performances by choir and dancers, literature and handicraft displays. Wednesday March 7, Union 107/108, 10am - 3pm. Courtesy Caribbean Students' Society.

What Do You Think When You Hear... "Religious"??? Jews and Christians talk about religious stereotyping Monday, March 12th 7:30 p.m. at Hillier (3460 Stanley) Informal discussion sponsored by McGill Chaplaincy. Roberta Clare, 398-4104.

Spring Break Photo Exchange Night, Wednesday, March 7 at 7:30 p.m. in the Alley.

McGill University Department of Psychology Participants needed for a study of social interaction.

1. Male participants only
2. Who are currently living at home with their families
2. Who are twenty five years of age or less
3. Who are currently enrolled as McGill Undergraduate Students

Participants will attend two one-hour sessions at which they will be asked to fill out some questionnaires.

Participants will also be asked to make brief ratings during a one-week period. All information provided will remain strictly confidential.

Participants will be paid \$25.00

If you think that you might be interested in participating, please call 398-3717 for additional information.

Maxwell-Cummings Lecture

Professor Seymour M. Lipset
Caroline S.G. Munro Professor of Political Science and Sociology and Senior Fellow of the Hoover Institution Stanford University

"Continental Divide: A Comparative Analysis of Canadian and American Values and Institutions"

Monday, March 5, 1990 • 6:00 p.m.
Stephen Leacock Building, Room 232

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Robbin' McDougall

For the second year in a row, the federal government is stealing money from a summer employment program for returning students.

by Deanne Fisher and Franka Cordua von Specht

Canadian University Press

Federal Employment and immigration minister Barbara McDougall recently announced a 35 per cent cut in the Summer Employment/Experience Development (SEED) program, from \$118 million last year, to \$77 million this year.

The money from the SEED program — which gives companies and organizations grants to hire high school and post-secondary students for the summer — will go to programs designed to keep high school students from dropping out.

McDougall's new "stay-school-initiative" will cost \$300 million over the next five years, and all the money will come from cuts to existing programs, like SEED. McDougall called Canada's 30 per cent drop out rate for high school students "intolerable." She said the decreasing post-secondary student unemployment rate means students don't need as much help from the federal government.

"It became evident that the level of support we have provided to summer student employment in recent years could be more effectively used to encourage young people to stay in school," she said.

But not everyone thinks post-secondary students don't need help.

Misleading Unemployment figures

The Canadian Federation of Students (CFS) estimates the cuts to SEED will cost about 24 000 summer jobs. The CFS says students who can't find summer jobs often end up borrowing more, and incurring more debt.

In the summer of 1989, 8.1 per cent of post-secondary students were unemployed but the national figures are distorted by Ontario's, and specifically Toronto's, booming economy. The unemployment rate in B.C. was 9.4 per cent, in Québec it was 11.8 per cent and in the Atlantic provinces it was over 11 per cent.

In McDougall's own words — "in some metropolitan areas last summer there were more jobs than students to fill them." She was referring to her home riding which includes Toronto's wealthy Forest Hill neighbourhood.

And although the government has committed funds to a "youth strategies" program in Newfoundland and New Brunswick, all regions still face cuts in wage subsidies — from 5 to 8 per cent in the Atlantic, 20 per cent in the West and even higher in Ontario.

Career-Related Experience

Though the wages were traditionally low, the SEED program did try to provide students with field-related jobs — something hard to come by in a summer job.

Jeff Ko had no experience in his field of psychology when he graduated last spring from the University of British Columbia. He spent eight months as an usher in B.C. Place Stadium and volunteered at a shelter for the homeless before securing a psychology-related position at the shelter.

Ko is thankful he was able to live at home while gaining the volunteer experience he needed to get a job. And he thinks there should be more funding for jobs that relate to students' studies. "We need to find something relevant to build a career," he says.

Mark Foley is the manager of the government's Challenge program, which includes SEED. He said many non-profit organizations which provide field-related summer employment take advantage of the subsidies and wouldn't otherwise hire students.

But Foley said, "We can't operate the student employment programs based on the needs of non-profit organizations."

Foley also said jobs in the non-profit sector weren't popular with students.

"If you're a student in downtown Toronto

where the going rate is \$15 an hour, are you really going to work for minimum wage for a non-profit group? I don't think so," he said.

Low wages

Challenge grant wages are an issue in themselves and they have never satisfied the CFS.

A student employed by a Challenge '89 grant earned \$2332 before deductions. "This amount is not adequate for the real cost of attending a post-secondary institution," says CFS chair Jane Arnold.

Kathleen Kulpas knows that all too well. When she had a Challenge job three summers ago, she was paid minimum wage and did not gain experience in her field, because the promised job title did not correspond with the gopher work she ended up doing.

Under the program, employers are supposed to top up the minimum wage subsidy provided by the government. But many do not.

"Unless you are working in a company that doubles it up, you are poorer usually than when you started work in May," says Kulpas, a single mother studying at the UBC.

Kulpas thinks SEED grants are "useless. If they paid \$12 an hour and put students in touch with people in their field, then it would make sense."

But as it exists now, Kulpas says the program makes the job statistics look good by taking students off the unemployment lists. "It's a great tool for the Conservatives. It serves their purpose beautifully."

"An advertising gimmick"

The job statistics are no longer enough to keep the Tories investing more money in the program.

Instead, the money will be used to keep youth in school.

Over the next five years McDougall's new "stay-in-school" initiative will spend \$55 million on an advertising program, \$77 million on consultations with business, labour and the provinces and \$166 million on actual programs for youths such as counselling services and co-operative education.

In the House of Commons February 14, Kingston MP Peter Milliken was so perturbed over the SEED cuts and the connected stay-in-school program, he tried to invoke an emergency debate. His request was refused.

In an interview later, Milliken called the stay-in-school program little more than an "advertising gimmick".

He said the program had a "laudable objective" but, assuming McDougall was un-

able to get more money for student employment programs, she should have left the Challenge program as it was.

"There is already a general attitude in the population that students should stay in school," he said, adding advertising will do little to keep children in school. "It was a stupid way to spend the money."

Last year, the federal government took \$8 million out of wage subsidy programs for post-secondary students and directed it to potential drop-outs.



Skill requirements growing

Foley says Canada can't afford the current high school drop-out rates. "We can't have an unskilled labour force," he says.

Yet employment ministry statistics predict more new jobs are going to require post-secondary education as well.

Among the jobs created between 1986 and the year 2000, over 65 per cent of them will require post-secondary education while about 35 per cent will require a high school diploma or less.

In 1986, just over 55 per cent of jobs required only a high school education or less, compared to 45 per cent that required post-secondary.

Arnold says it is unfair to pit returning students against high school drop-outs and says the SEED program helped keep students in university.

"The federation maintains that the best form of student aid is a good summer job," says federation chair Jane Arnold.

The number of students with huge debt loads is growing, according to Secretary of State statistics. Over 45 per cent of Canadian students have a debt load of \$5000 or more — and those figures do not include provincial student loans.

Despite its many faults, almost no one except the government wants to see the wage subsidy program dismantled.

...More on the man in shiny blue corduroy

continued from page 9

you believe the belief-system, and you pursue the needs. You do it with a high moral stance and great self-justification.

Given that this is the case, what's the point of looking at the psychology of leaders? It's not like they're interesting people. They're usually dull, insignificant people whose main quality is that they can follow orders, and can sense where power is and serve it. The mechanisms by which they arrive at their beliefs are sort of transparent.

Just the other day I heard some general explaining why we needed Stealth bombers. The interviewer was trying to ask him, "Can you mention a military mission that you could use them for?" He said, "Oh, sure." It was something like — Imagine we've had a nuclear exchange, and now we have to have a follow-up on the Russians. Say the missiles have been destroyed for some reason, but the Stealth bombers will be in the air, and they'll be able to make it through the Russian radar and wipe out the last three people who still happen to be alive, while the two people who happen to be alive over here cheer. Anybody

who has a grey cell functioning can see what's wrong with this, but I don't say that he didn't believe it. In fact, if he *hadn't* believed it, he couldn't be an Air Force general.

The general character of what's going on is pretty obvious. The institutional structures that are leading to certain perceived interests and a range of tactical choices — they're easy enough to detect. Then there's the question, the boring question, of how third-rate people happen to convince themselves this is the right thing to do.

Let me ask, finally, what you think the focus of political activism should be. You've argued that a citizen of a country responsible for two percent of the violence in the world is primarily responsible for addressing *that* violence. But why should activists limit their agenda in this way?

They shouldn't. If you can influence things happening elsewhere, fine; do so. But if you regard yourself as a moral agent, you'll ask what are the predictable consequences of what you do. It generally turns out that the consequences are greater closer to home.

There is a system of power we can pretty directly influence, and in a relatively free society you can influence it a lot.

But often, the actual choices made by people are to become engaged in the atrocities of some enemy. We perceive all this when it's done by the other side. Take the Russians during the Vietnam War. All sorts of Russians were outraged publicly about what the United States was doing in Vietnam. If you read the reports of the World Peace Council, the communist-backed peace organization, they were full of outrage over American atrocities in Vietnam. Did we take it seriously? No — in fact, we regarded it with contempt, for quite obvious reasons. It happens they were allegedly concerned with some of the worst atrocities in current history, but we still regard it with contempt.

Let's take a less extreme case. When Canadians were deploring the U.S. war in Vietnam, did I take it seriously? No — I regarded it with contempt, because they were enriching themselves on the destruction of Vietnam. They had ways of acting to cut back on the war.

Or take the Indonesian invasion of East Timor [1975]. I don't think we should use the word "genocide" lightly, but if we can use it for anything in the post-World War Two period, that's probably the best example. Now, it happens that Canada is — or was — the major western investor in Indonesia. That means Canada had enormous leverage over the slaughter in Timor, and never used it. The media were never concerned, the intellectual community was never concerned, and therefore that leverage was not used. In that respect, Canadians contributed materially to this slaughter.

However, that's rare. Canada's basically a U.S. colony, and its leverage is very limited. But it's not zero. It can influence things that happen in the United States. It's a major trading partner of the U.S., it's a similar country, there's a lot of interaction. In Central America, for example, Canada to a limited extent has been a counterweight to U.S. violence, and it could be much more so through constructive aid, through support for people who are suffering and under attack. All of those things could make a difference.